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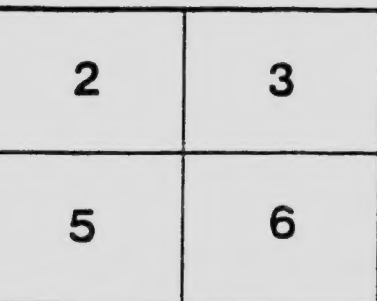
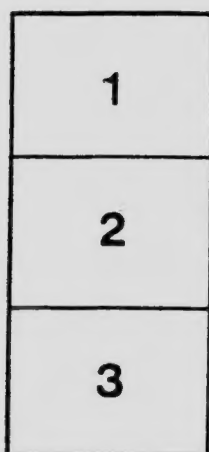
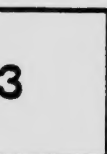
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TENNYSON'S EMPIRE SONG.

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under Indian skies,
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman hold the helm,
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my friends,
And all her glorious Empire round and round.

THE MEANING AND ORIGIN OF EMPIRE DAY.

What is Empire Day?

"Empire Day is an effort throughout the King-Emperor's dominions to remind all British subjects of the virtues which make a good citizen, such as loyalty, patriotism, courage, endurance, respect for and obedience to lawful authority, and to encourage self-sacrifice for the public good; to teach all, and especially the young, the sacredness of the trust committed to them; and to inspire them with determination to do their duty."

When is Empire day Celebrated?

Empire Day is celebrated in Canada on the last school day before May 24. In the other Dominions of the Empire and in Great Britain, on May 24th.

The difference in dates as between Canada and the rest of the Empire is because May 24th, the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, is already observed as Victoria Day in Canada.

What was the First Empire Day in Canada?

The first Empire Day in Canada was observed on May 22, 1899, in Montreal, when a choir of a thousand children sang patriotic selections, and Queen Victoria replied to a loyal message.

Is there an Empire Day in England?

The Empire Day idea was adopted in England on April 25, 1899, when Lord Meath wrote to the *London Times* suggesting the adoption of the Canadian idea, resulting in the 24th of May being set apart in the British Isles as Empire Day.

Is Empire Day Celebrated throughout the Empire?

Empire Day is now celebrated in every part of the King's domain. It has been observed since 1904 in the British Isles, and in the other Dominions and Colonies, until to-day the chain of celebration is complete so far as the self-governing and crown colonies and the motherland are concerned. Even in India individual celebrations are held.

What is the Object of the Observance of Empire Day?

"That it shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties and responsibilities which lie at their door."—*The Earl of Meath*.

What are the Watchwords and Motto of Empire Day?

The three watchwords of Empire Day are: "Respectability, Duty, Self-Sacrifice."

Its Motto: "One King, one Flag, one Fleet, one Empire."

Flowers: Daisies, ox-eye daisies and bachelor's buttons.

WHAT IS THE NAME AND TITLE OF KING GEORGE V?

The full name of the King is His Most Excellent Majesty George Frederick Ernest Albert, bearing the title "GEORGE THE FIFTH," by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO HIS OVERSEA DOMINIONS.

His Majesty King George V. issued, on May 23, 1910, the following message to "My people beyond the seas":—

"Innumerable messages of kindness from my loyal subjects beyond the seas have deeply touched my heart and have assured me I have in full measure their sympathy in the

great trial which has befallen me and them, that my sorrow is their sorrow, and that we share a common loss. The happiness of all his people throughout his dominions was dear to the heart of my beloved father. For them he lived and worked. In their service he died. I cannot doubt they will hold his name in grateful remembrance. I am now called to follow in his footsteps and carry on the work which prospered in his hands. As a sailor I have been brought into constant contact with the overseas dominions of the Crown. I have personally realized the affectionate loyalty which holds together many land- and diverse peoples in one glorious fellowship. Nine years ago I travelled through the Empire, accompanied by my dear wife. Had the late King lived we should together, at his expressed wish, have visited South Africa in the coming autumn to open the first Parliament of the South African Union, the latest and greatest evidence of that peace and harmony which my father loved to promote.

"It will be my earnest endeavour to uphold constitutional government, to safeguard in all their fullness the liberties which are enjoyed throughout my dominions, and under the guidance of the Ruler of all men I will maintain, upon the foundation of freedom, justice and peace, the great heritage of a united British Empire."

THE FLAG OF BRITAIN.

Dedicated to the Right Hon. The Earl of Meath, in recognition of his efforts to cherish patriotism in the heart of the children of Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies. J. A. Walker.

Flag of Britain, proudly waving, o'er many distant seas;
Flag of Britain, boldly braving, boding fog and adverse breeze.

*We salute thee, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

Flag of Britain! Wheresoever thy bright colours are outspread;

Slavery must cease for ever, light and freedom reign instead.

*We salute thee, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

Flag of Britain! 'mid the nations, may it ever speak of peace,
And proclaim, to farthest nations, all unworthy strife must cease.

*We salute it, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

But if duty sternly need it, freely let it be unfurl'd,
Winds of Heaven then may speed it to each quarter of the
world.

*We salute it, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

Love of it, across the waters passing with electric thrill,
Binds our distant sons and daughters heart to heart with
Britain still.

*We salute it, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

Regions East and West united, all our Empire knit in one;
By right loyal hearts defended, let it wave beneath the sun.

*We salute it, and we pray, bless, O God, our land to-day.

*At the words "we salute thee" the hand should be raised
in the attitude of salute. At the words "and we pray"
the head should be bowed, still retaining the hand at the
salute. It is desirable that the Union Jack should be
raised during the singing of the song.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies in different parts of the world. It is the largest Empire on the globe, and the largest the world has ever had.

It comprises 11,467,294 square miles, or more than one-fifth of the land on the earth, and over one-fifth of the people. It stretches over all latitudes and longitudes. Upon it the sun never sets. It has every kind of climate, from equatorial heat to polar cold, and is inhabited by people of almost every race, religion and colour.

Britain thus leads the world in area, Russia coming second with eight million square miles; United States and Alaska, third, with 3,617,673 square miles.

396,294,752 form the Empire population. China has the same number, Russia 160 millions, United States ninety-three millions.

Of the population of the Empire, fifty-four millions are white people; 342 millions are coloured, viz., copper, yellow and black.

The Empire population is found on five continents, viz., Asia, over three hundred millions; Africa, thirty-three millions; Europe, forty-five millions; America, 7½ millions; Australasia, six millions.

They are subdivided religiously: Hindoos, about 200 millions; Mohammedans, one hundred millions; Christians, fifty-eight millions; other religions, thirty-five millions.

The official designations of the self-governing nations within the British Empire are: Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of New Zealand, Union of South Africa.

A country is entitled to be termed a Dominion, Commonwealth or Union, that has a parliamentary government or representative institutions.

British possessions that are not self-governing are termed Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

A DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

WHEN AND BY WHOM WAS CANADA DISCOVERED?

The earliest official records show that John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England, landed in 1497 on that part of the present Dominion of Canada known as Cape Breton in Nova Scotia.

Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, acting under the authority and patronage of Francis I. of France, discovered, in 1534, those portions of the Dominion of Canada now called New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and on his return to France presented the King with the first official record there is of the existence of these regions.

Captain Cook, in 1778 gave the first authentic record of the discovery of Vancouver Island and the Pacific Ocean coast of the present Dominion.

Frobisher, Hudson, Parry, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Mackenzie, Simpson, Vancouver and others, between 1576 and 1847 explored and named the north and north-west coasts of the Dominion.

Colonization was practically begun in 1605-8. In 1605, Baron de Poutrincourt established Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia), the first actual settlement by Europeans. In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec.

The name Canada first appears in the "Bref récit de la navigation faite en 1536-7, par Capt. Jacques Cartier." The word comes from an Indian word meaning "village," and was used by the Indians when Cartier asked them where they lived; "Kanata," said they, as much as to say in "our village," over yonder, pointing at the same time in the right direction.

By discovery, by occupation and by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713), of Paris (1763), and of Versailles (1783), all the country comprised in the Dominion of Canada became part of the British Empire.

WHAT IS THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA ?

The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire) having a general or central government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions.

The chief executive government and authority is vested in the Sovereign, in whom is also vested the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces in Canada. His Majesty is represented by a Governor-General, appointed by the King in Council but paid by Canada.

The Parliament of Canada consists of, first, the Sovereign; second, an Upper House, or the Senate; and, third, a Lower House, the House of Commons.

The Governor-General governs under the advice of a Council of Ministers, known as the King's Privy Council for Canada, which is responsible to the Parliament.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, the King's oldest colony, is one of the Empire's rich island possessions, the government being vested in a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council and House of Assembly. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The first important settlement was made by the English in 1621.

The chief occupation of the people is fishing, the island having the largest cod-fisheries in the world, in addition to seal, herring, salmon and lobster fisheries. Feuds long existed between English and French fishermen until, by the treaty of 1713, Newfoundland was ceded to England. Representative government was granted in 1832, while in 1855 the present form of government was established. The area is 42,734 square miles, and its population, 234,588. Labrador, with 120,000 square miles, is also attached to the old Island Colony. Some agriculture is carried on, and of recent years the mining, timber and pulpwood industries have had great development.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Australia, the largest island in the world, is one of the richest and most promising possessions of the Empire. With enormous mineral and agricultural resources, it offers a fine field for enterprise. Gold, silver, lead, copper and tin are mined; these form, with wool and other products of the sheep (as skins, tallow and meat), Australia's chief contributions to the home market, while Tasmania ships great quantities of fruit. Wines, wheat and butter are also exported.

The six Australian Colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia and Tasmania, were incorporated as the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

Divided from Australia by a sea passage of some 1,200 miles is the Dominion of New Zealand, consisting of three islands, the North, the South and the Stewart Islands (with several groups of smaller islands). New Zealand, which sends away beef, mutton, wool and butter as leading exports, is one of the most prosperous of the British Colonies.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In the Middle and Far East, the Straits Settlements (forming a sort of outpost of Further India and Burmah), with Borneo, Hong-Kong, and the British sphere in China, mark the far-reaching influence of the Imperial idea. Hong-Kong, like the West Indies, seems remote and isolated, but Coaling Stations in every sea enable the British Navy to protect even the remotest of the "Britains Oversea."

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The large tracts of country called by this name are not Colonies but Protectorates. Somaliland, Uganda, Zanzibar and Nyasaland (the last coming more properly under the designation of British Central Africa) are administered by British officers, with law courts, judges and executive councils on the Crown-colony model.

British East Africa has native regiments officered from the British Army, and of excellent discipline and training for bush warfare.

Trade and the welfare of the natives are carefully looked after. The chief exports are Ivory, grain, india-rubber, copra, some cotton, tea and coffee, gum-copal, chillies and tobacco.

GIBRALTAR: A KEY OF EMPIRE.

Gibraltar—the strongest fortified position in the world—is the only example of a single fortress held for more than two centuries by any country in the territory of a foreign power. It consists of a rocky promontory, three miles long and about three-quarters of a mile wide. The extreme height is 1,439 feet. As the Rock is connected with Spain only by a narrow isthmus, it is as difficult to attack by land as by sea. The Straits of Gibraltar being only fourteen miles wide, modern Artillery of Position has a range enabling the custodians of the Rock of Gibraltar to command absolutely the entrance to the Mediterranean. With Malta midway through the Mediterranean, the Fleet has easy stages to the defence of the Suez Canal.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

India—by far the most important and populous foreign possession ever held by any crown—has a sea-borne trade second only to that of the mother country. Its value totalled, 1909-10, £250,256,000. From India we get raw cotton and jute, rice, hides, tea, coffee, wheat, indigo, silk, drugs and spices. Besides being one of our chief sources of supply India is one of Britain's greatest markets, the imports consisting chiefly of manufactured goods. The Indian Empire is largely defended by native troops of magnificent discipline and fighting quality.

The Indian Empire includes all the territory south of the Himalayas, and also Burmah, Baluchistan, the Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive groups of islands, Aden and its dependencies, Perim, Sokotra, the Kuria Muria Islands, and the Bahrein Islands. Area, 1,773,088 square miles.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

British South Africa is only one of the possessions which, with various protectorates, mark British ascendancy in the Dark Continent. Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, Rhodesia and the other British possessions in East Africa and the Gold Coast could only be held by a Colonial Power of the first order. South Africa is a market rather than a feeder of the Empire, save in one important respect—it contains the most important goldfields in the world. The African possessions import all sorts of manufactured goods from Home. All the African colonies have fine troops,

including some useful native levies. British influence being paramount in Egypt, Britain's natural interest in the Suez Canal as the highway to India and the Southern hemisphere is well guarded.

The Union of South Africa, consummated in 1910, consists of four provinces now called Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, Natal and its dependencies, Orange Free State and Transvaal. Area, 473,184 square miles.

WHEN DID ENGLAND EXPAND INTO THE EMPIRE?

The British Empire, as at present constituted, is the expansion of England from the nucleus formed in the reign of Elizabeth. It was during the Elizabethan period that the greatest deeds on the high seas were accomplished by those great sea-captains Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Gilbert, Raleigh and Grenville, who sailed the Spanish Main and carried the honour of England to the furthest parts of the New World. It was directly owing to the exploits of these great spirits that the expansion of England took place under the succeeding sovereigns. It is an interesting fact that the British Empire owes its nativity to the reign of Queen Elizabeth and its enormous expansion and great progress to the reign of Queen Victoria. The Elizabethan and Victorian ages are, therefore, bound up with the most glorious annals of the Empire.

On the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 the population of the British Empire was 31,712,000, and the area 7,255,350 square miles. In 1910 the population had increased to 396,294,752, and the area to 11,467,294 square miles.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1910.

Area (square miles)	11,467,294
Population	396,294,752
Revenue	£317,684,902
Expenditure	£313,819,971
Debt	£1,477,601,878
Exports	£673,493,305
Imports	£902,974,381
Registered Tonnage—	
Sailing	2,567,594
Steam	9,229,526
Tonnage entered and cleared	260,082,637
Railways (miles)	82,277

From the above statistics one can readily realize the wealth and resources of the British Empire. And these resources, so far from being greatly developed, are yet for the most part in their infancy. Taken collectively, this wealth and these resources are enormous and unparalleled in the history of any other nation.

IS IT TRUE THAT "THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE"?

Daniel Webster once referred to the British Empire "as a power to which Rome in the height of her glory was not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the whole surface of the globe with its possessions and military posts—whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken stream of its martial airs."

It is a well-known saying, "The sun never sets on the British Empire." It is always day in some land occupied by English-speaking people. These occupy or control about one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. The extent of this empire is happily brought before us in the following passage adapted from *The Life of Queen Victoria* (Nelson & Sons):—

"Ere the guns of the Tower of London, at noon on the 24th of May, 1906, have ceased to thunder forth the congratulations of the nation, all Canada is awake, and the West Indies are in full activity, and five or six millions more, who are proud to call themselves British subjects—together, doubtless, with the eighty millions of English-speaking people in the United States, raise the song, 'God save the King.'

"Its echoes have not died out in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, before the colonists of New Zealand take up the loyal cry.

"One hour later, the dawn reaches Australia and Tasmania, and there thousands of loyal hearts are ready to respond to the prayer, 'God Save the King.'

"Next it is taken up by the busy merchants of Hong Kong and Singapore, and is passed on by them to the millions of India who own Edward VII. as their Emperor.

"Before the day is an hour old at Bombay it has dawned on Mauritius.

"Next, it awakens the watchmen of Aden. Almost at the same time it flushes the mountains of Natal and Cape Colony, where there are thousands of Englishmen eager to shout 'God Save the King!'

"Anon, Malta is reached; and, one hour later, the new dawn tells the sentinels at Windsor that the joyous benediction has travelled with the sunlight from meridian to meridian, round the globe."

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE GREAT EMPIRE YEARS IN HISTORY IN THE LAST CENTURY?

1800. British rule widely extended in India.

1801. Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. First regular census of United Kingdom showed population of 15,942,646. First railway opened in Britain—in Surrey.

1802. Peace of Amiens between Britain, France and Spain.

1803. Tasmania opened as a penal colony.

1804. Napoleon crowned as emperor; Pitt reappointed as Prime Minister of England.

1805. Battle of Trafalgar; defeat of French and Spanish fleets.

1806. Cape Colony seized by English from Dutch.

1806. First meeting of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

1807. Slave trade abolished by Britain.

1809. Battles of Corunna and Wagram.

1812. British-American war opened.

1815. Battle of Waterloo.

1819. Birth of Queen Victoria. Atlantic first crossed by a steamer.

1825. First steam voyage from England to India.

1832. Reform Bill passed by English Parliament.

1834. Slavery abolished in British colonies.

1836. First railway in Canada opened.

1837. Accession of Queen Victoria.

1838. Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1840. Marriage with Prince Albert.

1841. Birth of Albert Edward as Prince of Wales.

1841. Hong Kong ceded to Britain.

1851. Cable established between England and France.

1854. The Crimean War and the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman.

1858. Queen of England made Empress of India.

1867. Canada became a Dominion by the Confederation of its first four Provinces.

1883. British occupation of Egypt commenced under Lord Cromer.

1891. Australian Commonwealth formed.

1898. Empire Day first commemorated in Canada.
1899. South African war.
1901. Queen Victoria died; Albert Edward ascended the throne as Edward VII.
1910. South African Union established.
1910. Accession of George V.
-

IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE GROWING?

The British Empire is growing up. It is learning to know itself and to trust itself. Recent statistics show that during the last few years the stream of emigration from Britain has been turned into a new channel. People are still leaving the shores of the Old Land in large numbers, but fewer of them go now to foreign countries. The Empire is claiming them. In the twenty years between 1880 and 1899 sixty-seven per cent. of the emigrants from the British Isles went to the United States. During the next ten years forty-seven per cent. found homes in the same country. But in 1910 fifty-seven per cent. of the British emigrants went to British colonies. Of these Canada secured the majority. From 1900 to 1906 Australia and New Zealand secured on an average fewer than seven thousand emigrants a year from Britain. In 1907 they secured nearly fourteen thousand, in 1908 over twenty thousand, and last year over twenty-five thousand.

When a German emigrates he goes to a foreign land and is lost to Germany. When a Briton leaves home the chances are that he goes to Canada, or Australia, or South Africa, where he not only retains his British citizenship, but, acting as a piece of leaven, helps to make good citizens of the non-descript peoples who are flowing in from other nations.—*Editorial in Toronto Globe.*

WHAT WAS THE DEGREE OF IMPERIAL EXPANSION UNDER EDWARD VII.?

"Although King Edward VII. occupied the throne little more than nine years," says a writer in the *British Export Gazette*, "his reign was characterized by commercial and industrial expansion, comparing very favourably with the wonderful developments during the long reign of his predecessor. So far as the actual extension of territory is concerned, the result was relatively small, by far the most important being the inclusion of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony as integral parts of the Empire. In addition, however, two native states in the Malay Peninsula were absorbed, and Nyasaland

was proclaimed a British protectorate. In regard to population there was in most parts of the Empire steady advance, but in Canada and India the increase was phenomenally rapid, while in the United Kingdom something like 4,000,000 were added to the population.

"It is, however, when we consider the progress of the commerce of the Empire during King Edward's reign that we become impressed with the developments which have taken place. The grand total of imperial trade, and that between the Empire and foreign countries, increased from £1,173,000,000 in 1901 to £1,498,000,000 in 1908, an advance of as much as £325,000,000. The trade with foreign countries alone rose during the same period from £876,000,000 to £1,121,000,000, or to the extent of £245,000,000 while inter-imperial commerce expanded from £297,000,000 to £377,000,000, or to the extent of £80,000,000, the trade with foreign countries being the more important. Even apart from the dealings of the United Kingdom, there was in 1908 an import trade in the Empire from foreign countries amounting to £126,549,000, against £89,578,000 in 1901, with exports to foreign countries of £145,282,000, against £104,589,000. Indeed, in whatever way the trade volume is viewed a wonderful expansion is revealed, while the industrial development has been equally remarkable."

WHEN WAS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT STARTED IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE?

Representative government was adopted by the different provinces and countries that constitute the British Empire as follows:

Province.	Date.	Place of Meeting.
Nova Scotia	October 2, 1758	Halifax.
Upper and Lower Canada	June 14, 1841	Kingston.
New Zealand	May 27, 1854	Auckland.
South Australia	1856	Adelaide.
Ontario	July 1, 1867	Toronto.
British Columbia	Feb. 16, 1872	Victoria.
Natal	1893	Pietermaritzburg.
Alberta	March 15, 1906	Edmonton.
Saskatchewan	March 15, 1906	Regina.
Manitoba	July 15, 1870	Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	July 1, 1867	Fredericton.
Prince Edward Island	July 1, 1873	Charlottetown.
Quebec	July 1, 1867	Quebec.
Transvaal	July 1, 1907	Pretoria.
South Africa	Nov., 1910	Capetown.

HOW LARGE IS THE BRITISH ARMY ?

The British army force, 1910-11, "establishment," or regular and territorial force, 802,074; actual strength, or "effectives," 742,036.

Of the above, the regular regimental forces at home and abroad number 165,886 effectives, and in India, 77,825. Territorial force (or militia), 274,188.

Estimated military expenditure, 1909-10, British Empire, £61,000,000, as compared with:

Russia	£52,000,000
Germany	£37,000,000
France	£33,000,000
United States	£37,000,000
Austria-Hungary	£20,000,000
Italy	£12,000,000
Japan	£7,500,000
A total of	£259,500,000

The United Kingdom has 300,000 Boy Scouts, and Canada nearly 10,000.

THE WAR FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Population.	Army.	
		Peace Est.	War Est.
Great Britain	45,000,000	254,000	742,036
Germany	60,641,278	634,509	3,765,000
Russia	160,095,200	1,200,000	3,600,000
France	39,252,000	600,000	3,107,000
Austria-Hungary	49,425,000	382,808	1,895,000
Italy	33,910,000	268,932	3,000,000

WHAT IS THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY ?

Britain has the largest navy the world has ever seen, with more battleships built or building, viz., 65, than Germany and France combined.

The strength of the British Navy, March 31, 1910, was 523 vessels, including 56 battleships, 115 cruisers, 150 destroyers, 116 torpedo boats, 23 torpedo vessels, and 63 submarines. 71 more building, or a grand total of 594, as compared with France, 485 (one-half torpedo boats); Germany, 297; Russia, 233; Japan, 199; United States, 188; Italy, 167.

Cost of a battleship, \$7,500,000; of an armoured cruiser, \$6,000,000; of a torpedo-boat destroyer, \$350,000; of a submarine, \$250,000; of a 58-ton gun, \$50,000; cost of armour-piercing shot for 58-ton (12-inch) gun, \$350; cost of the annual upkeep of a 16,000-ton battleship, \$750,000.—*London Daily News Year Book*.

There are five sea gates: the Straits of Dover, Gibraltar, Aden and Malacca, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Counting the Australian and New Zealand ships, Great Britain will have, in 1912, 22 Dreadnoughts, with five Dreadnoughts in January of 1913, in addition to the programme of 1910. Thus Great Britain's security through this type of ship will be absolutely certain.

Canada is establishing a fleet of twelve war vessels.

Naval Powers' Expenditures, 1910:

United Kingdom	£40,603,700
Germany	21,235,890
France	15,023,019
Russia	9,723,574
Italy	7,349,766
Japan	7,590,362
United States	27,474,454

Or a total of£129,000,765

The navy of the United Kingdom numbers 131,000 officers and men (besides reserves).

For the three years ending March 31, 1912, the British Empire's ships will have cost about £110,000,000 as compared with £83,000,000 for the United States, £58,000,000 for Germany, £41,000,000 for France, £29,000,000 for Russia, £23,000,000 for Japan, and £20,000,000 for Italy, or a total Anglo-Saxon expenditure of £193,000,000 as compared with £171,000,000 of the other five powers, or a grand total of £364,000,000.

WHAT IS THE RELATIVE ORDER OF THE WORLD'S WARSHIP TONNAGE?

From U. S. Navy Department Report, 1909: Great Britain, at present, tonnage, 1,758,350; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 2,005,873.

United States, at present, tonnage, 682,785; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 785,687.

Germany, at present, tonnage, 609,700; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 820,692.

France, at present, tonnage, 602,920; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 766,909.

Japan, at present, tonnage, 306,363; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 489,704.

Russia, at present, tonnage, 259,263; with all vessels completed, tonnage, 412,250.

WHAT IS THE TRADE OF THE EMPIRE ?

The total trade of the Empire in 1909-10 amounted to £1,576,467,686 (or nearly eight billion dollars), of which about 75 per cent. was foreign, and 25 per cent. inter-Imperial.

The Empire produced, in 1898, 541,600,000 bushels of wheat, 117,400,000 bushels of barley, 469,400,000 bushels of oats, 430,309,000 lbs. of tea, 46,100,000 lbs. of coffee, 50,800,000 cwt. of sugar, 9,623,000 lbs. of rubber, and 1,479,041,000 lbs. of cotton, 301,244,000 tons of coal, 16,399,000 tons of iron ore, and 9,650,000 tons of pig iron.

The Empire's wheat harvest of 1908 included 283,360,000 bushels in India, 123,097,776 in Canada, 62,590,996 in Australia, 53,929,440 in the United Kingdom, 3,772,790 in New Zealand, and 2,225,877 in South Africa.

WHAT IS CANADA'S TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EMPIRE ?

Canada's Empire trade nearly doubled in twelve years.

Canada's Empire trade, 1909-10, \$277,113,147 (40 per cent. of total), \$37 per head of population; imports, \$111,749,061, or (40 per cent.); exports, \$165,364,086, or (60 per cent.).

Canada bought, 1909-10, goods to the value of \$15 per head of her population from British Empire; sold, \$22 per head.

Canada's trade with United Kingdom, 1909-10, \$244,935,051, or 36 per cent. of total; imports, \$95,300,944, or 40 per cent.; exports, \$149,634,107, or 60 per cent.

Canada bought, 1909-10, goods to the value of \$12.50 per head of her population from United Kingdom; sold, \$20 per head.

Canada's trade, 1909-10, with Australia, \$4,006,414; New Zealand, \$1,629,444; British Africa, \$3,396,543; British Guinea, \$3,568,285; British West Indies, \$9,375,996; Newfoundland, \$5,438,571.

Chief items Canada bought from the United Kingdom, 1909-10: Cottons and manufactures of, \$13,173,729; metals

and minerals and manufactures of, \$15,301,353; wool and manufactures of, \$20,522,557; sugar, etc., \$1,572,515; silk and manufactures of, \$2,562,461; spirits and wines, \$1,735,517; settlers' effects, \$2,525,754.

Chief items Canada sold the United Kingdom, 1909-10: Animals, living, \$10,080,352; breadstuffs (chiefly wheat), \$71,843,058; fruits, \$4,508,532; furs and skins, \$1,611,528; leather, etc., \$1,163,158; metals and minerals, \$4,962,398; provisions, \$30,071,269; wood and manufacturer of, \$12,567,647.

Canadian grain exports to Great Britain totalled \$60,498,857.

WHAT IS THE TRADE OF THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS?

Here is the story, in a nutshell, of fifteen years of Empire trade:

	1895.	1909.
Total imports	£169,490,000	£366,286,000
From United Kingdom	88,710,000	162,921,000
From British possessions	29,143,000	58,194,000
From foreign countries	51,576,000	145,171,000
Total exports	192,525,000	403,785,000
To the United Kingdom	94,155,000	181,097,000
To British possessions	28,180,000	56,554,000
To foreign countries	70,190,000	166,134,000

WHAT IS THE TRADE OF THE MOTHERLAND WITH HER DAUGHTERS?

The story of the development of the Mother Country's trade with her daughters and *vice versa*, is as follows:

	Imports from the United Kingdom.	
	1895.	1909.
Australia	216,610,697	231,171,828
New Zealand	3,992,359	9,827,786
Canada	*6,776,650	†19,599,783
British India	*3,733,439	†6,246,428
Natal	1,734,258	4,721,520
British South Africa	†19,137,574	16,853,996
Cape Colony	15,802,676	9,169,656

*1896. †1910. ‡1906.

Exports to the United Kingdom.		
	1895.	1909.
Australia	£23,787,173	£30,917,133
Canada	13,703,484	30,758,122
New Zealand	7,045,646	16,193,188
British India	*2,414,041	†3,295,436
Cape Colony	16,357,104	44,289,184
Natal	673,752	2,081,271
British South Africa	†40,797,370	46,761,667
	*1896. †1910. ‡1906.	

IS BRITAIN THE WORLD'S MONEY LENDER?

Britain is the world's great money-lender.

According to the London Statist, the amount of British capital invested abroad reaches the mighty total of £3,191,836,000, or 15 billion dollars, viz., £1,554,152,000 to the British Colonies and India, and £1,637,684,000 to foreign countries. Canada and Newfoundland received £372,541,000.

Great Britain has loaned Canada \$605,000,000 in the five years alone, from 1905 to 1910.

Great Britain loaned Canada, in 1910, nearly £40,000,000.

IS BRITAIN STILL "MISTRESS OF THE SEAS"?

The registered tonnage of the Empire is given at 11,797,120, viz., sailing, 2,567,594; steam, 9,229,526.

A recent Blue-book gives the annual statement of navigation and shipping for the year 1909, by which it would appear that Great Britain's commercial supremacy is still without serious challenge. The number of vessels entered at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British possessions, was 71,290, with a tonnage of 66,309,519. The corresponding figures for 1908 and 1907 were 71,345 vessels with a tonnage of 65,469,057, and 73,845 with a tonnage of 66,240,913, respectively. From these figures it will be observed that there is a considerable decrease in the number of vessels engaged, while the tonnage is greater even than that of 1907. Considerably more than one-half of the trade is carried under the British flag, and the nearest approach to it—that of Germany—is only one-sixth of the British tonnage.

The building record for 1909 was 1,003 vessels of 620,594 tons; in 1908, 1,314 vessels were built but their tonnage was

only 593,213, an indication that the day of small vessels is past. Of the new tonnage, Glasgow has the largest amount, 110,052 in steam vessels and 12,928 in sailing vessels.

Lloyd's register of British and foreign shipping shows that, on June 30, 1910, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British Ensign.

HOW MANY KINGS HAS BRITAIN HAD?

There were forty-three Soversigns of England from the year 827 to 1558, viz., 20 Saxons and Danes, 4 House of Normandy, 3 House of Plantagenet, 3 House of Lancaster, 3 House of York, 5 House of Tudor.

There were twenty-eight Sovereigns of Scotland from 1057 to 1567.

There were nine Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1760.

There have been six Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801 till 1911.

THE CORONATION.

[Extracts from "The Coronation of Edward VII.," by J. E. C. Bodley.]

"The coronation of Queen Victoria was the inauguration of a new era of colonial expansion and of the consolidation of the British Empire.

"The coronation of Edward VII. was even more than a link in the continuity of English history. . . . The popularity of the Crown, in the person of the King, safeguarded the entire constitutional edifice.

"When King Edward was invested with the Imperial Orb, that emblem of world-wide sway had a new meaning unknown to the most powerful or the most ambitious of his predecessors. When he was enthroned and exhorted to stand firm and hold fast the Seat and State of Royal and Imperial Dignity, his throne was the centre of the mightiest Empire the world had ever seen. Surrounded by his loyal subjects from all parts of his domains, whose symbol of unity was the Imperial Crown upon his head, King Edward was the chief figure of a picture which realized the vision of the ancient seer who said, 'I will bring thy children from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up.

and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from far and my daughters from the ends of the earth.'

"At last the supreme moment of the day had arrived. The King was now clad in all his regal vestments and possessed of all the ensigns of royal authority, save the most important. The Archbishop of Canterbury, after saying at the altar the prayer of consecration over the Crown, came down the steps, and standing in front of the King, lifted the Imperial Crown from the cushion on which it rested, and placed it on the head of Edward VII. The pent-up feeling of the vast multitude broke into a heartfelt, heart-thrilling cry of 'God save the King!'

"When the Homage was done the drums were beaten, the trumpets were sounded, and all the people shouted, crying out, 'God save King Edward! Long live King Edward! May the King live for ever!'

"Wearing the Imperial Crown, the King passed forth from Westminster Abbey; the coronation was over."

[The Coronation of King George V. will take place in June of 1911.]

THE CORONATION STONE.

The stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey has been famous for centuries. It is known by Celtic scholars as *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, and is identified by them as the stone which Jacob used for a pillow during the night when he had the vision of God. It is also known as the Black Stone of Scone, having been originally brought from Ireland to Scotland, and from Scotland to England by Edward I. All of England's and Britain's Sovereigns have been crowned on it, and there is a legend that if and when a sovereign is not crowned upon it, the Empire will pass away. On the occasion of George V.'s coronation, he will have been the forty-second monarch to have occupied the Coronation Chair and sat upon the Coronation Stone.

CANADA'S RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own."—*Kipling*.

Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire, or 3,744,695 square miles. Canada is as large as thirty British Isles, twice the size of British India, and one-third larger than Australia.

More than one-half of the white population of the Empire's Dominions and colonies is in Canada.

Canada was the first colony to federate its scattered provinces into a Dominion, in 1867, an example since followed in part by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Canada was the first colony of the Empire to have a penny post.

Canada made possible the all-British Pacific cable by contributing 5-17ths of its cost.

Canada is agitating for the all-Red steamship and railway route around the world *via* the Empire.

Canada was the first of the colonies to establish Government wireless telegraph stations.

Canada is already helping to feed the Motherland with her surplus products, and is destined to become "the granary of the Empire."

Canada is working out problems in legislation and government, the result of which will benefit the rest of the Empire, as their experiments will be valuable to Canada.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

She stands, a thousand-wintered tree,
By countless morns impearled.
Her broad roots coil beneath the sea,
Her branches sweep the world;
Her seeds, by careless winds conveyed,
Clothe the remotest strand
With forests from her scatterings made,
New nations fostered in her shade,
And linking land with land.

O ye by wandering tempest sown
'Neath every alien star,
Forget not whence the breath was blown
That wafted you afar!
For ye are still her ancient seed
On younger soil let fall—
Children of Britain's island-breed,
To whom the Mother in her need
Perchance may one day call.

—William Watson.

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM?

The United Kingdom trades with practically all countries of the world. A large part of its commerce is carried on within the Empire itself. The ocean serves as a great highway connecting the different scattered parts of the Empire together. Swift ocean steamships ply between its different divisions and carry the surplus products of one to another.

Submarine cables or telegraph lines connect the outlying parts with one another and with the British Isles. It is now possible to send a message around the world by cables touching only on British soil.

The trade of the United Kingdom is now much greater and more varied than a century ago. Then Britain traded with few nations, and those were near her own shores. Now she is the great mart of the world through which the best and richest products are brought from every land and clime.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE "MOTHERLAND"?

The Motherland includes England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland—known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. These are the Mother Countries of all the English-speaking people of the world.

London, the capital of England, with a population of six and a half millions, is the leading commercial and most populous city in the world, and is the capital of the richest, largest and most powerful empire in the world. It may rightly be called the heart of the British Empire.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is one of the most picturesque cities in the world. It is the leading educational centre of Scotland, while Glasgow is a great commercial and shipbuilding port.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is situated on the river Liffey. The Castle, dating from 1223, is the administrative centre and official residence of the Lord Lieutenant and King's representative in Ireland.

WHAT IS THE POPULATION AND AREA OF THE BRITISH ISLES?

Population, 45,000,000. Between 1851 and 1908 the increase was 51 per cent. England has 33,472,252; Wales, 1,876,528; Scotland, 4,826,587; Ireland, 4,824,226.

Total area, 121,377 square miles, viz.: England and Wales, 58,324 square miles; Scotland, 30,405; Ireland, 32,360; Isle of Man, 227; Channel Islands, 75.

WHAT IS "THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS?"

The British House of Commons is called "The Mother of Parliaments," because nearly fifty parliaments and legislatures have been established in the Empire under Britain's plan of giving self-government to her possessions.

The United Kingdom has 1,302 legislators, viz., 632 peers, and 670 members of the House of Commons.

Canada has 735 legislators in its federal parliament and nine provincial legislatures.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1909.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population
United Kingdom	121,400	45,008,423
India	1,773,088	294,317,082
Europe—		
Gibraltar	2	18,316
Malta	117	212,888
Total Europe	119	231,204
Asia—		
Cyprus	3,584	258,997
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,387	55,974
Ceylon	25,232	4,088,456
Straits Settlements	1,600	628,016
Federated Malay States	26,380	965,850
Other Malay States	12,500	615,000
Labuan	80	8,245
Borneo and Sarawak	73,206	660,000
Hong-Kong and Ter.	390	421,499
Wei-hai-wei	285	130,792
Total Asia	153,694	7,782,829
Australia and the Pacific—		
N. S. Wales	310,872	1,591,673
Victoria	87,884	1,271,174
Queensland	670,500	552,345
S. Australia and N. Ter.	903,960	407,179
Western Australia	975,920	267,111
Tasmania	26,215	185,824
Papua	90,540	350,000
Total Australia	3,065,121	4,625,306
New Zealand and Dep.	104,751	1,029,417
Fiji	7,740	130,981
Tonga, Solomon and Gilbert Islands	12,556	211,417
Total Australia and Pacific	3,190,168	5,997,121
Africa—		
Ascension	84	120
St. Helena	47	3,558
West Africa—		
N. Nigeria	256,400	7,614,751
Nigeria and Prot.	77,260	6,500,000
Sierra Leone and Prot.	119,260	1,697,000
Sierra Leone and Prot.	30,000	1,252,000
Sierra Leone and Prot.	8,619	154,330
Total W. Africa	496,539	17,218,081

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1909.—Continued.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Mauritius and Dep.	835	380,144
Seychelles	156	21,982
Somaliland	68,000	848,086
East African Prot.	175,518	4,000,000
Uganda Prot.	223,500	2,764,086
Zanzibar	1,020	250,000
Nyasaland	43,608	997,217
Union of S. Africa—		
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,507,500
Natal	85,371	1,206,386
Transvaal	110,426	1,269,951
Orange Free State	50,392	466,880
Total Union	473,184	5,450,217
Rhodesia	439,575	1,604,875
Swaziland	6,536	85,491
Basutoland	10,293	348,848
Total Africa	275,090	134,100
	2,203,915	33,606,805
America—		
Canada	3,745,574	6,945,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	233,012
British Honduras	7,562	43,270
British Guiana	90,500	297,172
Bermuda	19	17,535
West Indies—		
Bahamas	4,404	60,309
Turks and Caicos Islands	169	5,322
Jamaica	4,207	845,798
Windward Isles	672	875,152
Leeward Isles	701	172,110
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	343,000
Total West Indies	12,021	1,801,691
Falkland Isles	6,500	8,610
Total America	4,024,910	9,341,290
SUMMARY.		
United Kingdom	121,400	45,008,421
India	1,773,088	294,317,082
Europe	199	231,204
Asia	153,694	7,782,829
Australia and Pacific	3,190,168	5,997,121
Africa	2,203,915	33,606,805
America	4,024,910	9,341,290
Grand Total	11,467,294	396,294,752



